

Collaborative Care of the Modern Refractive Surgery Patient

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1. Vision for a lifetime
 - a. Growth phase
 - b. Ocular maturity
 - c. Presbyopia
 - d. Cataract
2. Refractive surgery for a lifetime
 - a. Laser vision correction
 - b. Implantable contact lenses
 - c. Corneal inlays
 - d. Refractive lens exchange
 - e. Cataract surgery
3. Collaborative care
 - a. Timeline of care
4. SMILE
 - a. Characteristics of procedure
 - b. Indications for procedure
 - i. SE myopia -1.00 to -10.00
 - ii. Cylinder -0.75 to -3.00
 - c. Benefits of procedure
 - i. Corneal nerve plexus
 - d. FDA study data
 - i. Study design
 - ii. Effectiveness data
 - iii. Predictability data
 1. Spherical myopia
 2. Astigmatism
 3. Market data
 - e. Post operative management
 - i. Early post-operative period
 - ii. Late post operative period
 - iii. Enhancement
5. Implantable contact lens
 - a. Design of lens
 - b. Indications for use
 - i. Approved for correction of myopia -3.0D to -15.0D
 - ii. Approved for reduction of myopia -15.0D to -20.0D
 - iii. Approved for -1.00 to -4.00D cylinder
 - c. FDA study data
 - i. Change in best corrected spherical visual acuity

- ii. Effectiveness data
 - d. Post-operative Care
 - i. Early post operative period
 - 1. Manage IOP
 - 2. Residual refractive error
 - a. Enhancement
 - ii. Late post operative period
 - 1. Endothelial cell count
 - 2. Monitor for Cataract
- 6. LASIK vs SMILE vs PRK vs ICL
 - a. Degree of correction
 - b. Topography
 - c. Pachymetry
 - d. Anterior chamber depth
 - e. Patient demographics
- 7. Presbyopia
 - a. Monovision
 - b. Corneal inlays
 - i. KAMRA
 - c. Refractive lens exchange
- 8. Clinical cases
- 9. Summary